

52269 to 52280—Continued.

dates. Where the winters are mild it is possible to use the vetch as green feed all through the autumn and early winter and up to June or later in the summer." (*C. V. Piper.*)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 34361.

52281 to 52297.

From Seharunpur, Punjab, India. Seeds presented by A. C. Hartless, superintendent, Government Botanic Gardens. Received December 24, 1920.

52281. ACACIA SUMA (Roxb.) Kurz. Mimosaceæ.

A medium-sized tree with white bark and downy branchlets armed with pairs of short-hooked spines. The 20 to 40 pinnae bear 60 to 100 leaflets; the gum catechu is said to be made from the heartwood of this tree. The bark is peeled off and used for tanning. (Adapted from *Watt, Dictionary of the Economic Products of India, vol. 1, p. 60.*)

52282. ADINA CORDIFOLIA (Roxb.) Benth. and Hook. Rubiaceæ.

A large handsome deciduous tree found in the foothills of the Himalayas from Jumna eastward, ascending to altitudes of 3,000 feet, and extending throughout the moister regions of India, Burma, and Ceylon. It is common in the western peninsula, in the Central Provinces, and all over Burma from Chittagong and Ava to Pegu and Martaban. The leaves are cordate; the yellow flowers are borne in small heads. The wood seasons well, takes a good polish, and is valued for turning, for construction work, furniture, and agricultural implements. (Adapted from *Watt, Dictionary of the Economic products of India, vol. 1, p. 115.*)

52283. ANOGEISSUS LATIFOLIA (Roxb.) Wall. Combretaceæ.

A large handsome tree met with in the sub-Himalayan tract, from the Ravi eastward, ascending to 3,000 feet in central and southern India. It yields a gum which is extensively used in calico printing. The leaves yield a black dye and are very useful in tanning. The gray, hard, shining wood is highly valued on account of its great strength and toughness, but it splits in seasoning and unless kept dry is not very durable. It is used for ax handles, poles for carrying loads, for furniture, agricultural implements, and in shipbuilding. It gives an excellent charcoal. (Adapted from *Watt, Dictionary of the Economic Products of India, vol. 1, p. 257.*)

52284. ANOGEISSUS PENDULA Edgeworth. Combretaceæ.

A small gregarious tree with pendulous branches, found in the arid and northern dry zones of Rajputana-Malwa Plateau, as far as the Nerbudda, in Nimar, and in the Mandla District. The leaves are small, the tree coppices well; the yellowish white wood is hard, but is not in general use. (Adapted from *Watt, Dictionary of the Economic Products of India, vol. 1, p. 258.*)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 33555.

52285. CELTIS AUSTRALIS L. Ulmaceæ.

A moderate-sized deciduous tree, found in the Suliman and Salt Ranges and throughout the Himalayas from the Indus to Bhutan, ascending to 8,500 feet; also in the Khasi Hills. It is extensively cultivated in southern Europe for fodder; cows fed on the leaves are supposed to give better milk. It is nowhere grown as a fruit tree in India, although the fruit is eaten by all classes and is esteemed. The fruit is remarkably sweet and is supposed to have been the lotus of the ancients, the food of the Lotophagi, which is described as sweet, pleasant, and wholesome and which Homer says was so delicious as to make those who ate it forget their native country. The berries are still eaten in Spain, and the modern Greeks are said to be very fond of them. The gray or yellowish gray wood, with irregular streaks of darker color, is tough and strong and is used for oars, whip handles, and for other purposes requiring toughness and elasticity. The branches are extensively employed in making hayforks, ramrods, and walking sticks. (Adapted from *Watt, Dictionary of the Economic Products of India, vol. 2, p. 242.*)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 48662.